The Old Man's Dialogue.

298 POLTG AMUS. I need not tell you, how m'ch I indulg'd my Appetite, when I was at I. En. We remember it very well: but hop'd, that upon quitting the place, you had left your bor Blood, and your loofe Manners behind ye. Po. I had variety of Miffreffes there; and one of them that was Bagg'd, I took home with me. Eu. What to your Father's House? Po. Directly thither: But the pass'd for the Witcoof a certain Friend of mine, that in a fhort time was to follow her. G! And did your Father fwallow this? Po. Yes at first, but in a matter of four days he fmelt out the Cheat; and then there was heavy work made on't. In this interim however I fpent my Time, and my Money in Taverns, Treating-Houses, Gaming-Ordinaries, and other extravagant Diversions of the like kind. In short my Father's Rage was fo implacable, E. I bave no such cackling Goffips be said under bis Roof: He'd not own such a rebellious Wretch any longer for bis Son, &c. that in conclusion, I was e'en fain to march off with my Pullet, and fo neftle in another place: Where the brought me a brood by the way. Pa. But where had you Money all this while? Po. Why my Mother help'd me now and then by flealth: befides confiderable Sums that I borrow'd. Eu, And were there any fuch Fools as would give you Credit? Po. Why. there are those that will trust a Spend-thrift sooner than an honeiter Man. Pa. Well! and what next? Po. When my Friends faw my Father at · last, upon the very point of dif inheriting me, they brought him to this Composition, that I should renounce the French Woman, and marry one of our own Country. En. Was the not your Wife? Po. There had paft fome words in the ." 4-

Tense (as I will marry ye, for the purpose) then, to fay the Truth, there follow'd Carnal Copulation, in the Prefent Tenfe, or fo. En. And how could you dissolve that Contract then? Po. Why, it came out afterwards, that my French Woman had a French Hulband, only the was gone away from him. Eu. So that you have a Wife, it feems. Po. Yes, yes, I am now mar-'y'd to my eighth Wife. Eu. The eighth, do ye fay? Why then he that gave you the Name of Polygamus, was a Prophet. But they were all barren perhaps. Po. No, no, I have a Litter at home, by every one of them. En. So many Hens with Eggs, in the fread of them, would be a hapby Change. But you have enough of Wiving fure by this time. Po. So much, that if my eighth Wife should die to day, I'd take a ninth to morrow. Nay, 'tis hard, in my Opinion, that a Man may not be allow'd as many Wives, as a Cock has Hens. Eu. Tis no wonder, at your rate of Whoring and Drinking, to fee you brought to a Skeleton, and an old Man before your time. But who maintains your Family all this while? Po. Why, betwixt a fmall Estate that my Father left me, and my own hard Labour, I make a fhift to keep Life and Soul together. Eu. You have given over your Study then. Po. I have e'en brought a Noble to Nine-pence; and all I have to trust to, is to make the best of a bad Game. En I wonder how thou haft been able to bear fo many Mournings, and the lofs of fo many Wives, Po. I never lived a Widower aove ten days, and the next Wife still blotted out the Memory of the last. I have given you here a very honest, and a true Abstract of my I fe. I wish Pampirus here would but tell his

Story as frankly as I have done mine. He land his Age well enough, I perceive, and yet I him to be two or three years my Sonior. Fa. a shall make no difficulty of that, if you can have Patience for so wild and phantastical a Romance. Eu. Never talk of Patience to hear what we have a Mind to hear.

PAMPIRUS. I was no fooner return'd from Paris, but the good old Man my Father press'. me earnestly to enter into some Course of Life, that might probably advance my Fortune; and upon a full Confideration of the matter, it was concluded, I should betake my felf to the business of a Merchant. Po. I cannot but wonder, why that choice rather than any other. Pa. Why. I was naturally curious to know new things; to fee feveral Countries, and famous Cities; to learn Languages, and to inform my felf in the Customs and Manners of Men. Now, thought I, this is no way better to be compassed, than by Negotiation and Commerce: beside a general understanding of things, that goes along with it. Po. Well! but Gold it felf may be bought too dear. Pa. It may be fo; but to be fhort, my Father put a good Sum of Money into my Hand to begin the World withal : Wish'd me good Luck with it, and gave me his Bleffing. At the fame time, he laid out for a rich Wife for me, and pitch'd upon fo vertuous and fo amiablea Creature; that she would have been a Fortune in her very Smock to any honest Man, Eu. Well! but was it a Match at last? Pa. No, for before ever I could get back again, Use and Principal was all loft. Eu. Wreck'd, I suppose. Pa. Yes, ye. wreck'd. We struck upon the what d'ye call the Rock? Eu. The Malea perchance? for that's a desper it

reforrate Paffage. Pa. No, no; this is forty nes worfe. But it is somewhat like it however. Eu. Do you remember the Name of the Sea? Pa. No. but it is a place infamous for a thousand Miscarriages. Pray, by your leave: Is there a dangerous Rock they call ALEA? I don't know your Greek name for't. Eu. Mad Fool that thou wert ! Pa. So, and what was my Father I prethee; to trust a young Fop with such a gob of Money? But it was in fine, the Rock ALEA Anglice, The Devil's Bones, that I was fplit upon. Gl. And what did you do next? Pa. Why, I began providently to confider of a convenient Beam and Halter to hang my felf. Gl. Was your Father fo implacable then? For fuch a loss might be made up again: and the first Fault must be very foul, not to be pardonable. Pa. Why you have Reason, perhaps: But in the mean while, the poor Man loft his pretty Miftress; for so soon as ever her Relations came to understand what they were to trust to, they refolv'd to have nothing more to do with me. Now I was in Love, you must know, over Head and Ears. Gl. In troth, I pity thee with all my heart. But what did you purpose to your felf after this? Pa. Only to do as other People do in desperate Cases. My Father had cast me off; my Fortune was irrecoverably lost, and confequently my Wife: and the best Treatment I could get in the World, was to be pointed at, for Debauchee, Squandring Sot. Without more words, it was e'en come to Crofs or Pile, whether I should take up in a Cloyster, or hang my felf. En. You were cruelly put to it. But I presume you had the Wit to pitch upon the eafier Death of the two. Pa. Or rather the more painful;

painful; fo fick was I, even of Life it felf. ( And yet many People cast themselves into nastries, as the most comfortable State of living. Pa. Well! the first thing I did, was to put a little Money in my Pocket, and fly my Country. Gl. Whither went we? Pa. Into Ireland, and there was I made a Regular of that Order, that wears Linen above, and Woollen to the Skinward. Gl. Did you fpend your Winter there? Pa. No. no, two Monthsonly, and then for Scotland. Gl. How came it you flaid no longer? Did you take Check at any thing? Pa. The Discipline was not fevere enough methought, for a Wretch that hanging it felf would have been too good for. Eu. And how went Matters with you in Scotland? Pa. I e'en changed my Linen Habit for a Leathern one, among the Cartbufians. Eu. Thefe are the Men that are in strictness of Profession, dead to the World. Pa. So methought, by their finging. Gl. Are the dead fo merry then? But how many Months were you there? Pa. Betwixt five and fix. Gl. A fixenge Confrancy, to hold fo long in a mind! Eu. You took no offence at any thing amongst the Cartbusians, did ye? Pa. I could not like fo lazy, a froward fort of Life. And then, what with Fumes and Solitude, I phancy'd feveral of 'em to be hot-beaded: and for my part; having but little Sense already, I durst not stay. for fear of lofing the reft. Po. Whither did you take your next flight? Pa. Into France: among those that give to understand by the Colour of their Habits, that they are Mourners in this World. I speak of the Benedictines: and of those particularly, that wear a kind of Netted Haircloth for their upper Garment. Gl. A terrible Mortification of the Flesh, I must confess. P.

I was among them, eleven Months. En. And how ... ne you to leave 'em at laft? Pa, Why, I found they laid more firefs upon Coromonies, than true Piery. And then I was told that the Bernar dines were a much more conscientious Order, and under a severer Discipline: Those I mean that are he bited in White, instead of Black. I went and liv'd a matter of ten Months among these too. Eu. And what disgusted you here now? Pa. I diflik'd nothing at all : For I found them very good Company. But I had an old faying in my Head: That fuch a thing must either be done, or it must not be done: So that I was e'en resolv'd. either to be a Monk in Perfection, or no Monk at all. I was told after this, that the holieft Men upon the Face of the Earth, were those of the Order of St. Bridget. And these were the People that I thought to live and die withal Ex. And how many Months were you with them, I befeech ye? Pa. Neither Months nor Weeks; but in Truth almost two Days. Gl. You were mightily fond fore of this kind of Life to flay fo long in't. Po. They take no body in, you must know, but those that are prefently profest, and I was not so mad yet, as to put my Neck into fuch a Noofe, that it could never be got out again. And then the finging of the Nuns, put me out of my Wits almost, with reminding me of my last Mistress. Gl. Well! And what after this? Pa. My Heart was wholly let upon Religion, but yet upon this Ramble from one thing to another, I could not meet with any thing to my mind. But walking up and down afterwards, I fell into a Troop of Crofs-bearers. Some carry'd white Croffes; others red, green, party-colour'd, some fingle, some double, fome quadruple, and fome again, feveral

Sores and Forms of Croffes. I had a Reverence for the Christianity of the Memorial, but I was co founded, which Form, or Colour, to make choice of, before another. So that for fear of the worft, I carry'd some of every fort. But upon the whole matter, I found there was a great difference hetwixt the Figure of a Crofs upon a Garment, and a Cross in the Heart. When I had hunted ruy felf weary, and never the nearer my Journey's end : it came into my Head that a Pilgrimage to the Holy Land, would do my Work. For let a Man go to Ferufalem a very Devil, he comes back a Saint. Po. And thither you went then. Pa. Yes. Po. Upon whose charge I prethee? Pa. That should have been your first Question. But you know the old Proverb, A Man of Art will live any where. Gl. And, what's your Art, I befeech you? Pa. Palmiftry. Gl. Where did you ferve your time to't? Pa. What's that to the bufines? Gl. Under what Mafter? Pa. The great Mafter of all Sciences; the Belly? In little; I fet up for a Fortunereller: And there wou'd I lay about me, upon the Topick of things past, present, and to come. Gl. Upon good grounds, I hope. Pa. The Devil a bit that I knew of the matter: But I fet a good Face on't, and ran no Rifque neither: For I was paid still before-hand. Po. That ever fo fenfeless an Imposture should find a Man Bread! Pa. And yet so it is, that I maintain'd my felf, and a brace of Lacquies, very decently upon the Credit of it. Why, how should Knaves live, without a World of Fools of both Sexes to work upon ? So foon as I got to Ferufalem, I put my felf into the Train of a rich Noble-man, of about Seventy years of Age. that could never have dy'd in Peace, he faid, if he had not blefs'd his Eyes with the fight of that Holy

Holy Place. Eu. He had no Wife, I hope, to ve behind him? Pa. Yes, and fix Children into the Bargain. Eu. A most impious, religious old Man! But you came back, I fuppose, a Man of another World. Pa. No, but to deal plainly with you, fomewhat worfe than I went. Eu. So hat your Zeal for Religion was cool'd, I eive. Pa. Nay, on the contrary, hotter than ever it was; and therefore I return'd into Italy, and apply'd my felf to a Military Life. Eu. You fought for Religion in the Camp, it feems, the most unlikely Place under the Heavens to find it in. Pa. Ay, but it was a Holy War. Eu. Against the Turks, perchance. Pa. Nay, a Holier War than that, or the Doctors were belide the Culbion. Eu. How fo? Pa. It was the War betwixt Julius the Second and the French. And then I had a Fancy to a Soldier's Life, for the Knowledge it gives a Man of the World. Etc. It brings a Man to the Knowledge of many things, that he had better be ignorant of. Pa. I found it so afterwards; and yet I suffer'd more Hardship in the Field, than in the Cloyster. Ex. Well, and where were you next now? Pa. Why, I was thinking with my felf, whether I should back again to the Business of a Merchant, that I had laid afide : or press forward in the Purfuit of Religion, that fled before me. While my Thoughts were in this Balance, it came into my Mind, that I might do both under one. L. What! And fet up for a Merchant and a Monk both together? Pa. Well! and why not? What are your Mendicants but a kind of Religious Traders? They fly over Sea and Land; they fee, they hear every thing that paffes: They enter into all Privacies; and the Doors of Kings.

Kings, Noblemen, and Commoners, are all opera to them, Eu. Ay, but they do not deal for gair Pa. Yes, and with better Success many times than we do. Eu. Which of thefe Orders did you make choice of? Pa. I try'd 'em all. Eu. And did none of 'em please you? Pa. I lik'd them all well enough, if I might but prefently have enter'd upon Practice and Commerce. But w I found that I was to be flav'd a long time to my Offices in the Choir, before I could be qualified for the Truft; I began then to cast about, how I might get to be made an Abbot : But. faid I to my felf, Kiffing goes by Favour, and 'twill be a tedious Work; and fo I quitted that Thought too. After some eight Tears trifled away, in shifting from one thing to another thus. comes the News of my Father's Death; So home I went, took my Mother's Advice, marry'd a Wife, and so to my first Course of Traffick again. Gl. Well! And how did you behave your felf in your feveral Shapes ? For every new Habit made you look like a new Creature. Pa. Why twas all no more to me, than the fame Players acting feveral Parts in the Same Comedy. En. But be so honest now as to tell me, only which is the Condition, in this variety of Adventures, that is most to your liking? Pa. So many Men so many Minds. But to be free with you, that of a Merchant is most agreeable to my Inclination. Eu. But yet there are great Hazards and Inconveniences that atte id it. Pa. There are fo; and 'tis the fame Cafe in any other State of Life. But fince this is my Lot, I'll make the best on't. Euseb'us his Turn is yet to come; and I hope he will not think much of obliging his Friends, in requital with

fome part of his History. Eu. Nay, if you to afe, the whole Course of it is at your Ser-

vice. Gl. We shall most gladly hear it.

EUSEBIUS. When Heft Paris, it took me a Years time at home to confider, what Courfe of Life to fettle in ; and not without a ftrict Examination of my felf, to what Study or Profef-I food most inclin'd. I was offer'd a good handsome Prebendary, as they call it, and I accepted it. Gl. That fort of Life has no great Reputation among the People. Eu. But, as the World went, it was to me very welcome. It was no finall Providence to have fo many Advantages fall into a Man's Mouth upon the fudden, as if they had been dropt from Heaven ; as Dignity, handsome Houses well furnish'd, a competent Revenue, a worthy and learned Society, and a Church at hand to ferve God in when he pleases. Pa. I was scandaliz'd at the Luxury of the Place, the Infamy of their Concubines, and the strange Aversion those People had for Letters. Eu. Tis nothing to me what others do, but what I do my felf; and if I cannot mend the Bad, I chuse the best Company however that I can get. Po. And is this the Condition that you have fpent your whole time in? Eu. All but some four Years, a long while ago, at Padua. Po. And what did you there? Eu. L study'd Physick a Year and a half, and Divinity the reft. Po. Why fo? Eu. For the Sake both of my Soul at. 1 Body, and that in both Cases I might be helpful to my Friends. I preach'd upon Occafion too, according to my Talent. Under these Circumstances I have led a Life easy and quiet enough; fo well fatisfied with one Benefice, that I did not fo much as with for any thing beyond it,

and if another were offer'd me I should refuse it. Pa. I wonder what's become of the reft of our o. Acquaintance and Fellow-Pensioners. Eu. I could fay fomewhat of them too, but we are just at the Town's End here; and if you pleafe we may be together in the fame Inn, and talk o'the

reft at leifure.

Hugha Waggoner How now Blinks! where did you take up this Rubbish? [Harry a Wag. goner And whither are you going with that Harlottry there? Hugh. You would do well to tumble the old Fornicators into a Nettle-Bulb to bring 'etn to an Itch again. Harry. And your Cattle want Cooling. What do ye think of a fair Toss into that Pool there, to lay their Concupifcence. Hugb. I'm not us'd to those Gambols. Harry: But 'tis not fo long, Sirrah, fince I faw you throw balf a Dozen Carthusians in the Dirt tho'; and you like a Schellam flood grinning and making fport at it when you had done, to fee them rife Black Cartbufians infread of White Ones. Hugh. And they were well enough ferv'd too; for they lay fnorting all the way like a dead weight upon the Waggon. Harry. Well, and my People have been fo good Company, that my Horses went the better for their Carriage; I would never defire a better Fare. Hugh. And yet these are a fort of Men that you do not naturally care for. Herry. They are the best old Men that ever I met withal. Hugh. How do you know that? Harry. Because they made me drink luftily upon the way. Hugh. An excellent Recommendation to a Dutch Fore-Dell's primers a sporter a primer a la

property of the service of the comments.

# The Impertinents: Or, The Crofs-Purpofes.

### COL. I.

In addill-contriv'd Fellows meet one another in the Street, and to talking they fall; one has his Head full of a Marriage, and the other's Thoughts run upon a Storm: In short, they discourse with great Concern on both sides, and make nothing on't, only they fulfil the English Proverb between them, I talk of Chalk and you of Cheese.

### These Six Colloquies done by Mr. Brown.

The Translator of the following Colloquies, tho' he keeps his Author still in sight, yet does not pretend to have made a literal Translation of him; and where Erasinus alludes to old Adagies, (as frequently he does) or where the fest turns upon a turn in the Latin Tongue, which would be entirely lost in an English Version, he has made hold to substitute something of his own in the room of it, in order to make it more agreeable to the Palate of the English Reader, for whose Diversion it was designed.

#### Annius, Lucius.

Ann. WHy, I hear you were drunk as Lords all of you at Neighbour what d'ye call him's Wedding Yesterday. Luc. The Duce take me if ever I kne w sirch confounded Weather

at Sea, tho' I have us'd it from my Cradle, Ann. So I find you had a world of brave Folks to se the Ceremony. Luc. Fore George (you make me fwear now) I never ran fuch a rifque of drowning in my Life before. Ann. Ay, ay, fee what 'tis to be rich; at my Wedding, tho' I fent again and again to all my Neighbours, yet only fome half a dozen wou'd come near me and those but forry Wretches the Lord knows. Luc. Mind me, I fay, we were no fooner got off of the Land's end but it blow'd as if it wou'd blow the Devil's Head off. Ann. God fo! that was wonderful pretty, and were there then fo many fine Lords and Ladies to throw the Stocking? Luc. Comes me immediately a fudden Guft of Wind, and whips off the Sail while you could drink a Can of Flip, and tears it into a thousand Flitters, I warrant ve. Ann. You need not describe the Bride to me. Why, Lord, I knew the pretty Baggage when she was no taller than \_\_\_\_ Luc. Soufe comes another Wave, and runs away with the Rudder. Ann. Nay, all the World are of your Opinion, the's an Angel incarnate, that's certain, and the Bridegroom, let me tell you, is a handsome young Fellow of his Inches. Luc. Well! and don't you think we were in a bleffed taking then? Ann. Right I'faith; not one Woman in a thousand, as you observe, brings such a Fortune to her Hufband. Luc. So we man'd out the Long-boat, and were forc'd to row fr't. Ann. The Devil fhe did! Why, that was & Portion for a Princels. Luc. To fee now what damn'd Luck attended us! We popt but of one Danger into the Chaps of another. Ann. Nay, they may e'en thank themselves for't. What the plague made them marry fo tender . Creature to fuch a brifterous

boilteroils young Whorefon? Luc. A French Pris vareer made all the Sail she could after us. Ann. Good again, let me die elfe. Young Girls long to be trying Experiments, and a willing Mind you know is all in all. Luc. So now we had two Enemies at a time to deal with, a raging Sea and then French Rascals, Ann. Good Heavens, so now rich Presents made her! Had she been a poor Body, I dare pawn my Life for't, her Friends would not have given her the worth of a filver Bodkin. Luc. What, wou'd you have had us ffruck Sail to them? That had been a good Jeft I vow. No. I gad they were mistaken in their Men, I'll tell you but so much. Ann. Nay, if what you fay be true, the Bridegroom had best speak no more on't, but put his Horns in his Pocket Luci Every Man of us took his Cogue or two of Nants, and prepared for the Fight. Ann. To fee how we may be deceiv'd now! That fuch a demure Sparrow-mouth'd Devil should take up a Stone in her Ear fo foon. Luc. Had you feen this Engagement, take my word for't you'd have faid I laid about me like a Hero. Ann. So then as far as I can judge of the Matter, the young Fellow has brought his Hogs to a fair Market, Luc, Without asking more Questions, we fairly boarded the Monsieur. Ann. But is it not an odd Bufiness that they should invite you, who are a perfect Stranger to them, and forget me, one of the nearest Relations the Bride has in the World? Luc.Right o. wrong we flung our Frenchmen into the Sea. Ann. Troth, Neighbour, you fay right, a Man in Adversity is abandon'd by all the World, Luc. After this we honeftly divided the Booty between us. Ann. Come, you need not provoke me to't, I know how to be angry upon occasion,

the next time I fee the Bribe, odzooks I'll rattle both her Ears for't. Luc. On the fudden the Sea grew fo calm, you'd have taken it for a Bowling Green. Ann. For if the has Money, I have a ftomachful Spirit, let me tell you, and a Fig for her Kindness. Luc. In fine we brought a Brace of Veffels into Harbour inftead of one. John And let her Hufband take it as he pleafes, v a plague care I? Luc. Oh! you ask where I am a-going? Why, to St. Nicholas's Church wonder. to thank the honest Saint for keeping me out of the Suds. Ann. No, pray excuse me, dear Sir. I can't go with you to the Tavern now : I expect a Set of jovial Fellows to drink a Bowl of Punch with me at home; but any other time you may command me. Adieu.

The

### The Modish Traveller.

### COL. II.

The Calamitous Effects of War. The Ambition of Princes the Cause of most Disturbances in the World. Church-men who ought to preach up Peace, promote these Disorders. The latter part of this Colloquy is wholly the Translator's, who took the bint from a late Learned Voyage to Paris, by one of the Royal Society.

### GEORGE, MARTIN.

Geo. W Ell, and what fort of a Voyage had you of it, old Friend? Mar. Good enough, but that the Roads were so plaguily pester'd with Highway-men. Geo. You must expect that after a War, 'tis impossible to help it; but dear Companion of mine, how stands Affairs in France? Mar. In none of the most fettled Condition; there are great Preparations on foot for another War; now what Mischief the French may be as le to do their Neighbours I don't know; but this I am sure of, that they are plagued at hom? with all the Calamities that a Nation can well suffer. Geo. From whence do these Commotions and Wars arise, I wonder. Mar. From whence do you ask? Why, from the

the Ambition of Monarchs. Geo. Now, on the other hand, I shou'd have thought it had been the Duty of Supreme Magistrates, by their Prudence and Authority to compose these calamitous Diforders, wherein fo many thousands of innocent People must suffer. So one wou'd have thought, as you fay; but under the Role our Princes extinguish these Flames, just for a. the World as Oil puts out Fire. They flatter themfelves that they are God's, and that the World was made purely for their fake. Geo. That's merry enough; Now, I was ever fuch a dull Blockhead as to believe that a Prince was made for the People, and not the People for a Prince. Mar. What vexes me most, is that the Church-men lend a belping hand to these Disorders, and blow the Trumper to fanctify the cutting of Throats. Geo. By my confent they should be fet in the Front of the Army, there to receive the Reward of their great Pains-taking. Mar. Why, To fay I, and fo fays all the World. But a Pox on't, your Priefts will never come within harms way; they love their Carcasses too well for that; tho' they may advife us Lay-fools to venture the knocking of our Brains out; yet for their own parts they'll not hazard a little Finger, even in a Quarrel of their own making. Geo. Well! But you are come home a compleat Monsieur, I hope: Your outfide feems to promife it; for upon my word, Friend Martin, you are a most furious Beau. Mar. Oh, I speak la Langue Francoise to : Miracle. I faith I am fo charm'd with it, 't' at I have almost forgot my own. Lord! The English is fo dull and phlegmatick, in comparison of that; how much more emphatica' is Vierrerie than a Glass-bouse, Promenade that a Walk, Rouillow, than

than a Wheel-barrow? Well, of all Figeres in the world, your London Fiacre is certainly the mo? inferable Voiture upon Earth. Geo. But how came you a God's Name to learn the Language fo foon? Mar. Oh of those everlasting Babillardes the French Women, who I must tell you en passons are s cown much more corpulent and fat than befor be War, which upon mature Thoughts I afcribe to their immoderate drinking of Rataha. Geo. What fort of Liquor is that prithee, for I never heard of it before? Mar. 'Tis a Cherry-brandy made of Brandy and Apricock-Itones. Geo. Now for Paris, dear Rogue, how go Squares there I know fo great a Virtuolo as you are, must make a thousand curious Observations, Mar. Most of the Citizens Houses have Port-cochez to drive in a Coach, and Remises to fer them up. Goo. Oh admirable! but pray proceed. Mar. Their Buildings are some of bewn Stone entire, and some of Brick with Free-stone, and in many Honses they have ten Menages, I warrant ye. Their Cellar-windows are grated with strong Bars of Iron, but I was extremely fcandalized at the Vinegretto, Geo. You talk Arabick, I think; but pray explain your felf. Mar. Tis a swetched business, and a very fest in fo magnificent a ity, drawn along by two Boys, and pulbed behind by a Maid. But then to make amends, the Coachmen in Paris drive with an air of baft. Geo. Prettily express'd I faith. Let me die if I could not ftay a whole day to hear thee. Mar. Tho I want a Relift for Painting and Puilding, I much admired I cou'd never meet with a Statue in Paris, but what was cloarbed with a Toga pura, and no Representation of a Bullated one. Geo. 'Twas a thousand pities I proleis. Mar. I faw feveral Table sux at a Gentleman's House.

and among the rest one painted in Dishabille, with a Joseph Night-gown, and an old Quoifure likewife faw a Roman Glafs, whose very bottom, do ve mind me, was very [mooth, and very little umbilicate; but what pleafed me most, was a young Kitling in an Air pump, which furviva 500. Pumps. Geo. What a Bleshing is it to be a Philofopher? But is this all you took notice of ? muar. No. no. I should tire you but to recite one half of what I observed. When a thing is loft, they don't put it in the publick Prints, as we do; but fix a printed Paper on the Wall. Their Streets are lighted even in the Moon-Sine Nights. They have Clap-bills 100, and fet up by Authority. There are a world of Boats upon the River, but when a Thaw comes they are in danger of being folis. They fell Books by Austion, but have no Bureaus of Ivory. The Pox is the great Business of the Town. The poor People carry little Tin-kettles in the Streets with Small-coal lighted. Their Roots differ much from ours; they bave no round Turnips, but long ones. Lettice is the great and universal Saller; but it vexed me to the heart that I cou'd not flay long enough to fee whether there is more Duft in Paris than in London. In thort their Fineres are easier than ours; their Promenades delicious, their Postchoizes very convenient, their Pavillions are surprizing, the Decorations of their Treillages admirable, their Couches finely laid out, and their Champignons and Moriglios beyond compare. Geo. Your Servant, Sir, I fy ear I could almost hang my felf that I was never bred at Gresbam. Well, I believe not one Man in a thousand has so nice a Palate. Mar. Fie, you make me blush now, my Obje pations incline rather to Nature than Dominion. And your Friend

Martin here, whatever you think of him, findbe welf better disposed, and more apr to learn the Philippnomy of a hundred Weeds, than of five or fire Princes. So much for this Affair, but pray tell me what remarkable Paffages have happen'd here in my Absence. Geo. Nothing of Note, Sir. but only this, Tua catulla peperit tibi catulum ab, nti, tua Gallina peperit tibi ovum. In plain English, Friend Martin, your Maid was fairly brought to Bed here in Westminster, while you were fairly brought to Bed of your fine Voyage to Paris, Mar. Voila que c'est etre malbeureux. Oh this confounded Cockatrice! Well, I will just ften to the Custom-bouse to secure my invaluable Cargo of bumble Bees, Tadpoles, Millers-thumbs, Sticklebacks, Land-Inails, Day-butterflies, Grafboppers, Cockle-fbells, &c. And then I will trounce the Giply for daring to Fornicate in my ablence. Geo. Have a care what you do, Friend Martin, Increase and Multiply was the first Commandment. You were once of opinion to my knowledge, that Propagation was intirely necessary that Mankind might be like the Stars in the Firmament, or the Shells and Sand upon the Sea-shore; and why you that are a Virtuofo, should quarrel with your Maid for learning a little natural Philosophy, I can't see. But I find you are in hafte, and fo farewel,

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## The Plain Dealer: Or, Ail is not Gold that Glifters.

### COL. III,

That the Generality of Mankind regard only Names and Outsides, but never consider the intrinsick Nature of Things.

### RICH, PRETTYMAN.

Ri. Ood morrow, Prettyman. Pr. The fame I to you, Friend Rich. You'll laugh at me I know for what I am going to fay; but fince we are met, I cannot help wishing that both of us were what our Names feem to imply, I mean that you were a wealthy, and I a bandfom Fellow. Ri. Why, is it not enough that our Names tell the World we are fo? Pr. Emough? For my part I wou'd not give a Farthing for a name if I want the thing. Ri. The generality of the world let me tell you are of another Opinion. Pr. I don't know what you mean by the world; but I can hardly believe any thing that wears the shape of a Man thinks so. Ri. You may imagine perhaps that Camils and Affes walk the Streets in a human Figure, but I once more tell you, that Men, and Men of Wit and Parts are of this mind. Pr. By your leave I wou'd fooner believe the for ner, I mean that Camels and Affes are Men in Masquerade, than that

that any thing that calls himself a rational Creatire shou'd be such an abandon'd Sot as to prefer a name to the reality. Ri. In some forts of CRfes I own to you that People wou'd rather have the thing than the name; but the quite contrary happens in others. Pr. I don't apprehend what you drive at. Ri. Why, we carry an instance of it about our felves. For Example, your name is Prettyman, and not to flatter you, you deferve it; but if you were to part either with one or the other, whether wou'd you rather chuse to have an ugly Phyz, or instead of Prettyman to be called Fowler? Pr. Your Servant, Sir, I wou'd rather be called Scare-devil, or Raw head, or in fine what you pleafe, than to be the Knight of the ill-favoured Countenance. Whether I have a good one or no, is not the question in debate. Ri. And likewise for my self here, if I were a Man of Substance in the World, I wou'd rather alter my name Rich into that of Poor, than part with one farthing of my money. Pr. I must needs own that what you fay is true, and 't will be the same case as I take it with those that enjoy their health, or any other convenience belonging to the body. Ri. In all probability 't will be fo. Pr. But then how many thousands do we fee in the World, who had rather have the name of learned and pious Men, than take pains to be really fo? Ri. I know but 200 many of this humour, Pr. Well then, and are you not convinced that Mankind has a greater regard to the name than to the thing? Ri. Troth I can't deny it. Pr. Nov if any profound Logician would give us an accerate definition of a King, a Bifbon, a Magistrate, and a Philosopher, perhaps we should even here find fome, that would rather chale

the name than the thing. Ri. Twou'd be fo I fear me, if he and only he is a King who zoverns according to Law and Equity, and confiders the publick advantage more than his own : If a Biffoo is one who makes it his fole bufiness to look after his Flock, and not raife a Family : If a Magistrate is one that heartily and fincerely purfues the Interest of the Common-wealth: And laftly, if a Philosopher is one that despites the Gifts of Fortune, and only drives at the tranquillity and inftruction of his Soul. Pr. Now you are convinced. I hope that a Man might affign but too many inftances of this nature, if he were so minded. Ri. I freely own it. Pr. Well. but you won't deny thefe to be Men, will you? Ri If I should, I might call my own Title to the name in question. Pr. But if Man is a thinking reasoning Creature, is it not monftrously forsift that in the case of bodily advantages (for I cannot call them goods) and in the gifts of fortune which are but temporary, a Man should rather defire to have the thing than the name; and that in the true endowments of the mind, he shou'd on the other hand pay a greater regard to the name than the thing? Pr. In truth, if a Man rightly confiders it, nothing can be more ridiculous. Ri. Why 'tis the very same case in things of a different nature. Pr. As how I pray? Ri. What has been faid of the names of things that are to be defired, the fame judgment is to be made of the terms of those things we ought to avoid. Pr. 'Tis fo no doubt on't. Ri. As for example, a Man ought rather to dread the bring a Tyrant, than to have the name : And if a bad Bifbop, as the Gofpel informs us is a Thief and a Robber, we ought not fo much to hate the name as the thing

it felf. P. I am wholly of your opinion. Ri. Now make the fame judgment of the reft. Pr. Oh I understand you well enough. Ri. Is not the name of a Fool held in deteftation by all the World. Pr. Ay, certainly nothing more. Ri. And wou'd you scruple to call that Man a Fool, whom you fhould fee making Ducks and Drakes with his Money, or preferring bits of Glafs to the richeft Diamonds, or more fond of his Dogs and Horses than of his Wife and Children? Pr. No I'faith, I shou'd soon dub him a Fack Adams. Ri. And do you think those Fellows are a jot better that run through thick and thin, that are perpetually harrafs'd and fatigu'd, that Ive whole Nights up to the chin in water, that venture the pinking of their Carcaffes, and the damning of their Souls, for that most valuable consideration a Groat a day, which is not honeftly paid them neither; or those right worshipful Wreiches that fit up Night and Day to heap a little paltry pelf. but gradge the least Minute to inrich and improve the faculties of the Mind; or laftly those fine Gentlemen that never think their Houses and Cloaths fine enough, while their better part lies neple Eled and naked; that take all imaginable care to keep their Bodies in bealth, while their Soul labours under a thousand dangerous Diffempers, and they never value it : In fhort, those that purchase everlasting Torments for the enjoyment of a few foolish transitory Pleasures, that even fling us in the enjoyment? Pr. A Man's own Reafor will make him acknowledge this in spite of he teeth. Ri. However, tho'all places are so cronded and cramm'd with Fools, yet I believe there's not one among fo many Millions that wou'd patiently fit down with the

name, tho' he really deserves it. Pr. Faith you are much in the right. Ri. To come to another Point. You are fenfible how odious and abominable the names of Liar and Thief are in all Nations of the World. Pr. I own it, and reason good they should be for Ri. No question on't; but the' to lie with another Man's Wife, and to violate his Bed, is really baser, and more difingenuous than Theft it felf, yet you have shoals of Men in the World, that value themselves upon the name of a Cuckold-maker, and think it an bonourable Title, who wou'd most infallibly cut your Throat, shou'd you call them Thief. Pr. Tis fo with most Men, I own it. Ri. Thus you have others who whore and get drunk in the Face of the Sun, and yet abominate the name of Spendthrifts, or Sots. Pr. The reason is, because they think the thing creditable, tho' they cannot endure the name that belongs to the thing, Ri. There is fcarce any word in the World that more shocks our Ears and Nature, than that of a Liar. Pr. Poogh! I have known hundreds in my time that have fairly tilted, and ripp'd up one another's Guts upon fuch a Provocation. Ri. Twere to be wished that they had an equal aversion to the rbing. But did it never fo fall out with you in the course of your bufiness, that a Man promised to pay you a certain Sum of Money at a time appointed, and yet broke his word with you? Pr. But too often, tho' he wished himself a thoufand times at the Devil, if he kept not his Promife. Ri. But perhaps these were poor Dogs, and not able to pay you? Pr. No, hang them they were able enough, but they thought it more convenient to keep their Money to themselves. Ri. Why prithee now is not this down-right bare-

bare faced impudent Lying? Pr. As certain as tle Sun at mid-day. Ri. But suppose a Tradesman should greet his Creditor in this blunt manner; My Lord, or Sir John, toby do you tell me thefe Lies? Pr. The Noble Perr wou'd indite hira for a Scandalum Magnatum, and the Knight 'tis ten to one wou'd whip him through the Lungs, Ri. Well? now, and are not your Lawyers, your Sollicitors, your Physicians, &c. guilty of this Crime, when they promife to do their bufinels by fuch a time, and yet disappoint you, tho' your All lies at fake? Pr. Who questions it? You might add your Courtiers too, who promife to befriend a Man, but forget him fo foon as he has turned his back. Ri. Pihaw, I might take in three parts of the Globe, were I minded to number the Beafts. But not one of them I suppose would be content to be call'd Liar. Pr. Tho' they deferv'd the Imputation never fo much. I close with you. Ri. In like manner no body but fartles at the name of Thief, when not one in a hundred has an aversion for the thing. Pr. Explain your felf a little more upon this Point. Ri. What difference is there between a Fellow that breaks open your House, that rifles your Chefts, and one that will forfwear a Pledge? Pr. None at all, but that the latter is the greater Villain of the two, because he injures the Man that trusted him. Ri. But how few are they that will boneftly restore a thing committed to their Charge? or if they do, keep one half to themselves, before they'll deliver it. Pr. Nay, I cou'd name you feveral Lord Mayors, and Aldermen, and the Devil and all of Quality that have done the fame; but Tace you know is Latin for a Candle. Ri. Yet none of these worthy Gentlemen

wou'd endure to be call'd Mr. Thief, tho' many an bonefter of the Protestion has swing'd for't at Tyburn. Pr. Why 'faith I'm of your Opinion. Ri. Now, do but confider after what a fine rate your Guardians generally manage the Estates of Minors, what horrid tricking there is about Wills and Legacies, and how much of the Orphan's Money flicks to the Fingers of those that tell it. Pr. Right, tho' fometimes nothing but the whole will content these Harpies. Ri. Thus tis plain that they love the Theft, but abominate the name. Pr. Tis even fo as you fay. Ri. As for the Tellers of the Exchequer, the Receivers of Taxes, the Overfeers of the Mint, and those hos nest Patriots that sometimes raise, and then again lower the Price of Guineas, to the incredible Tols of particular Men, not being acquainted with the Mysteries of their Art, or not daring to expose them, I have nothing to fay to them. But a Man may be allow'd to talk of what he daily feels and fees. To proceed then: What think you of one that borrows of every body, and runs in their Debt with an Intention never to pay them, unless the Law forces him to it; what difference is there between such a Spark and a Thief? Pr. The World perhaps will fay he has more Caution, tho' not a jot more Honesty than the other. Ri. Yet the' the whole Kingdom is over-run with these Vermin, not one of the Tribe will bear the name you wor of. Pr. Heaven only knows their Intentions, for which reason the Courtesy of the World calls them Bankrupts, and not Thieves. Ri. What fignifies it a Farthing how the World miscalls them, fo long as they are registred for Thieves in the Annals of Heaven? Every Man tis true best knows his own Intentions; but when.

when I fee a Fellow up to the Ears in Debt, vet Whoring or Sotting away his Money when he receives it : when after he has broke in one Town. I find him leave his Creditors in the Lurch, and scampering to another, and only ooking out for a new fet of Fools to trust him , when I fav I find him playing these Tricks, not only once or lwice but balf a score times, I cannot for my Blood forbear to tell him his own. Does not he fufficiently declare the Intentions of his Heart, with a murrain to him? Pr. Ay, enough in all Confcience. And yet thefe treble-pil'd Rogues shall pretend to varnish over their Actions very finely. Ri. As how I pray? Pr. They'll tell you, that to owe much, and especially to a world of People, is to live like a King or a Nobleman; and, generally speaking, these Raskals affect the name of Quality to fet them off. Ri. What can the meaning of that be? Pr. You can't imagine what Privileges belong to a Man of Quality. He can do that with a good Grace, which wou'd look ill in any one elfe. Ri. Well, but what Right, what Law have they to countenance this? Pr. What Law fay you? The fame by which your Gentlemen that have Effates by the Sea-shore pretend a Right to Wrecks, tho' the Owner of the Goods is alive: The Same by which your Lords of Mannors claim a Title to whatever is found about a Robber or Highway-man, to the apparent injury of the true Proprietors. Ri. A Convention of Thieves might make as honest Laws as these. Pr. True, and so they wou'd if they had but the Power in their hands; and they'd have excuse enough for what they do, if they cou'd but declare War, before they went a thieving. Ri. But how comes your Man of Quality a-God's name 10

to have more Right to do this than your common ordinary Scoundrel? Pr. They are in Prescription of the thing, at d that's sufficient. Ri. And how came they by their Titles? Pr. Some have them by Inheritance, others purchase them by their Money, and fome again by their laudable Qualities! Ri. What may those be? Pr. I'll fum them up in short to you. If a Man never did one vertuous thing in his Life; if he goes richly apparell'd, if he wears a Ring upon his Finger, if he whores incessantly, and games everlastingly; if he can play at Ombre and Piquet, and troll down a Gallon or two of Wine before he reels to bed; if he fleeps all day and drinks all night; if he speaks of no ordinary things, but Castles, and Garrisons, Half-moons, and Ravelins, Stockado's and Demiculverins; fuch a Man is as complete Quality as any in Guillim or Dugdale. Ri. And are these the blessed Ingredients out of which Quality is compounded? For my part I'll put it into my Litany to be delivered from it. Pr. You are in the right, and yet I cou'd name a certain Island in the World to you, where you may fee hundreds and hundreds of fuch accomplifted Gentlemen; but enough of them for this time. Fare-

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# The Fatal Marriage: Or, The Unhappy Bride.

## COL. IV. poll.

A pretty Toung Lady fore'd to marry a difeased Rake-bell of Quality. The Cruelty of Parents to sacrifice their Children to the Vanity of a Title.

### PETER, GABRIEL.

Pe. W Hence comes our Friend Gabriel 1 wonder, with so grave, so mortified a Phyz? from Burges's Meeting, or a Reprobarion-Lecture at Pinners-ball? Ga. No, you are miftaken, from a Wedding: Pe. The duce you did! I never faw a Look in my Life that had less of the Air of a Wedding in it. Those that have been at fo jolly a Ceremony ought to look the chearfuller for it at least a Twelve-month after. Why Man fuch a fight, that puts fo many merry Ideas into a body's head, is enough to make one as old as Parr frisk and caper, and grow young again. Then prithee what fort of a Wedding is it thou talk it of? Not that of Death and the Cobler I hope, or of Bully Bloody-bones and Mother Damnable. Ga. Jefting apart, I come from the Wedding of a young Gentleman to one of the most charming delicious Creatures in the World: A Curfe on my Memory, the 7 2

fets me on Fire as oft as I think of her; in the very Bloom of her Age, just turn'd of fix-teen; and for her Beauty, Fortune and good Conditions, not to I a parallel'd in the whole Country: In thort, I e was fit to have made a Spoule for Jupiter himself. Pe. What, for such an old antiquated Fumbler as he! Ga. Why, prithee your great Folks never grow Old. Pe. Well then, whence comes this Sadness this Cloud upon your Fore-head? Now I think on't, I fancy you envy the Bridegroom for robbing you of fo delicious, fo charming a Morfel. Ga. No fuch matter, I'll affure you. Pe. Perhaps you fell to Loggerheads over your Wine, as the Lapitha did of old, and that makes you fo melancholly. Gr. You are wide of the matter, take my word for't. Pe. I'll guess the contrary then; perhaps the Spark was a Niggard of his Liquor, and to be fober at a Wedding, you know, is a Sin ne'er to be forgiven. Ga. So far from that, that the Buts bled as heartily, as if it had been a Coronation. Pe. Well, now I have bit it; you wanted Mufick to chear your Hearts. Ga. Oh! wider from the Point than ever : we had Fiddles, and Flutes, and Harps, and Kettle-drums; in fine, all the Instruments you can think of from a Bag-pipe up to an Organ; nay, that most Celestial Confort of a Pair of Tongs and a Key was not wanting Pe. Well. you had your Belly-full of Dancing then I hope; Ga. Not so much Dancing as you imagine, but Limping enough in all Conscience. Pe. What Persons of Quality had you to grace the Nuptials? Ga. Not one, but a certain active Lady. whose Business and good Qualities you may find upon all the Piffing-Posts in Town, and who keeps.

keeps her Head-Quarters in Count-Garden. Pe. A Covent-Garden Lady, fay you? Pray what may her Name be? Ga. In treth none of the beft: The World calls her MT LADT POX: but as the Draper faid by his Cloth, what the wants in length, fhe makes out in breadth; for they fay she's related to most of the noble Families in Christendom. Pe. But why (dear Friend of mine) should the bare Mention of this fet thee a weeping ? Ga. An Peter, Peter, the Tragical Story I am going to tell thee of. is enough to make a Brickbat weep and cry. and run like a Church Spout. Pe. Yes, fo I Suppose, if a Brickbat had but a Tongue, and a Pair of Eyes and Ears. But prethee keep me upon the Rack no longer; out with thy ill News, let it be what it will : You fee I have gueffed and gueffed, and always fell wide of the Mark. Ga. You know Squire Freeman of the Grange, don't you? Pe. Know him! I have drank a thousand Bottles with him in my time: the worthieft, frankeft, honestest Gentleman that ever breathed. Ga. Well, and don't you know his Daughter Katy too? Pe. Now you have named her, you have named the Top Beauty of the Age. Ga. 'Tis as you fay; and do you know whom the is marry'd to? Pe. Ten to one, but after you have told me, I shall. Ga. I'll tell you then: She's marry'd to that Mirfor of Knighthood, Sir Bully Bounce. Pe. What that fwaggering, bluffering, huffing Spark, that Compound of Cowardice and Vanity, that everlafting Coxcomb, who kills whole Armies in a Breath, and murders more than Drawcanfir in the Play. Ga. The very fame individual Monfler upon my word. Pe. Why you know he's famous

famous all the World over for two extraordinary Gifes : Imprimis, for his most incomparable Talent of Lying, at which he'll out-do twenty four Plot-Epide wes, supported with the same Number of Travelling Priefts; and, 2dly, for a certain noble French Qualification he carries about him. I mean, the French Difease; which tho' it came from the Indies but t'other Day, and is the younger Brother of the Weekly Bills. yet in the fort time it has fet up for it felf. has done more Execution, and run a greater Compass of Ground, than all the other Diseases put together, though they ftarted fo many bundred Years before it. Ga. 'Tis a haughty proud Distemper that's certain, and will turn its Back neither to Gout, nor Stone, nor Plague, nor Fever, nor yet to its Son-in-Law Confumption, whose Name it frequently assumes; give it but a clear Stage, and it demands no Favour. Pe. So the Sons of Galen talk indeed. Ga. Why Should I fpend more time in describing this pretty young Creature, fince I find you know her? Tho' I must tell you, Friend, that the Richness of her Drefs added no little Lustre to her natural Beauty. I tell the what, Peter, had'ft thou feen her in the Room, thou'dft have fworn she was a Goddess; her Habit, her Mien, her Shape, and, in short, all her Motions were agreeably bewitching. Soon after, that bleffed Wight the Bridegroom popt upon us God wot, with his Nofe difmantled, and drawing one Legalter another, but with as ill a Grace as an old founder'd Country Dancing Mafter. He wore a Welch Gantlet upon both Hands, I mean the Itch, with which his Fingers were crufted over as with a natural Armour. His Eyes were dull and State of the state of the state of

heavy; his Breath ftrong enoug 1 to murder at twelvefcore; his Head bound ut in an Infinity of Caps; and his Nofe (beg you Pardon, Sir.) run as plentifully as a Horfe's that has got the Glanders. In fine, this living Mun my was wrapt up in Flannel from Top to Toe, for fear of falling afunder; otherwife I dare engage that a Puff of Wind not ftrong enough to ruffle a Cuftard would have shaken his Tabernacle to Pieces. Pe. Mercy on us! and what in the Name of Lucifer was the Reason that her Parents married her to this walking Hospital? Ga. I don't know, but that three Parts in four of the Globe feem now a-days to be flark mad, and out of their. Wits. Pe. Perhaps the Fellow's plaguy rich, and Riches, you know, like Charity, cover a Multitude of Faults. Ga. Rich! 'tis then in Shop-keeper's Books; for he's deeper in them, than a dozen Lords I could name to you at the other End of the Town. In fhort, he owes more than his Head's worth, \* Pe. If this young Damosel now had poison'd her pious Grand-father, and broke the Heart of her venerable Grandmother, what greater Punishment could they have inflicted on her? Ga. Nay, had the pift upon the Tomb of her Ancestors, she had more than aton'd for the Crime, had she been only forc'd to give him one fingle Kifs. Pe. Faith I'm of your Opinion. Ga. In my Mind now they have been infinitely more cruel to her, than if they had exposed her flark naked to Bears, or Lions, or Crocodiles; those generous Beafts would either have fpar'd a Creature of fuch incomparable Beauty, or elfe foon made a Breakfast of her, and put her out of her Misery. Pe. Right. This brutal, this barbarous Ulage feems only

only fit for fue Monster as Mezentius to have put in Executi , who, as Virgil tells us,

Joyn'd the unh. ppy Living to the Dead, And fet them B saft to Breaft, and Head to Head.

Tho' by the y. I very much question whether Mezentius, as inhuman as they represent him, would have been such a downright Devil, as to tack fo lovely a young Virgin to a nafty Carcafs; and what Carcass is there that one would not much rather defire to be join'd to, than this confounded Knight with a Pox to him; fince the very Air he breathes is rank Poifon, fince his very Words are pestileutial, and to be touch'd by him is worse than Death it self. Ga. Now prithee, honest Peter, do but think with your felf what a mighty Pleasure there must needs be in their Kiffing and Panting, and Murmuring and Sighing, and all the other Mysteries of the nuptial Bed. Pe. I have heard the Parsons frequently talk of uncanonical Marriages; now this I think is an uncanonical Marriage with a Witness; 'tis as unsuitable, as if one should set the finest Diamond in the World in Lead. You may talk of your Heroes, and your Killers of Giants, but for my part I think this young Lady gives a greater Proof of her Boldness to venture her felf between a Pair of Sheets with fo hideous a Bed-fellow. Young Maidens of her Age afe to be scared out of their Wits at the fight, nay at the bare mention of a Ghost or Hobgoblin, and can she endure to be murder'd all Night in the Embraces of fo dreadful a Spettre? Ga. The poor Creature has fomething to excuse her, as the Authority of her Father, the Importunity of her Relations, and the Simplicity of her Age but

but her Parents, I'm fure, have not a Word to fay for themselves. What C imney-sweeper. or Broom-man in Kentstreet, vould marry his Daughter, tho' she were never to homely, to a Fellow that had a Plague forer ming upon him? P. Not one, in my Conscience, that had but a Grain of common Sense. For my part, had I a Daughter both lame and blind, and ugly enough to be roafted for a Wirch in Scotland, and, to compleat her Charms, with not one Farthing of a Portion to help her off, I would fooner fwop her to a Tobacco-plantation, than make her fay for better for worfe with fuch a choice Son-in-Law. Ga. The Leprofy is a very bad Companion, but this curfed Distemper is a thousand times more loathforne and deftructive even than that : It fleals upon a Man without giving him fair warning, it goes off, and rallies again with a vengeance, and frequently fends many a young Fellow to the Devil before he knows where he is; whereas the Leprofy is fo complaifant and civil, as to let a Man jog on to a good comfortable old Age. Pe. Perhaps then the Girl's Father and Mother knew nothing that the Bridegroom lay under this pinching Dispensation, as the Quaker call'd it. Ga. No, no, they knew it as well as his Nurse or Chirurgion. Pe. If they were refolv'd to use her so ill, why a God's Name did they not tie her Neck and Heels in a Sack, and fo fling her into the Thames? Ga. It had been a much more merciful way of dispatching her than this. Pe. What was it then that recommended bim to their Choice? Is he famous for any good Qualities? Ga. Yes, feveral I can tell you; lie Games incomparably, Drinks like a Campchaplain, and Whores lake a Lay-elder; then for

Bantering and I ving, nothing in the Universe comes near him. He has a long Score, I dare engage, in every Tavern from White-chappel to White-ball; he salms a Dye to admiration, and would cheat his own Brother. In fhort, he is the most finished. Rake-bell now living: And whereas the Universities pretend but to feven liberal Sciences, Sir Bally Bounce has at least a dozen, of which he is a compleat Mafter, and may ferve to be Regins Professor of any of them. Pe. Well, but after all, this Sir Bully what d'ye call him, must have fomething or other certainly to recommend him to her Parents. Ga. Why. you have already nam'd it, Man; did you not call him Sir Bully? 'Twas nothing but the glorious Title of Knight that bewitched them. Pe. A precious Knight indeed ! You may call him the Knight of the burning Peftle. But I suppose he has a vast Estate, and that makes amends for all. Ga. Some half a score Years ago he had an indifferent Effate, but living very fast, as they fay, has brought his Noble to Nine-pence; for he has whored and drunk away all his Acres, and has nothing left but a little Mannor-boufe, moated round for fear of an Invasion, from whence he uses to make a Descent now and then into the Neighbouring Country, to the great Terror and Defolation of the Farmers Yards thereabouts; but so wretchedly furnished, that a Fig-By would be thought a Palace to it. And yet this egregious Coxcomb talks of nothing but of Bounce Castle near the River Bounce in Bounce Hundred, and of his Mannor-Boufes and Summerfeats, of Heriots and Deodands, of Court-Leets and the Affizes, of Tenants and Vallals, with a heap of fuch magnificent well-founding Words; and

and then he never comes into any Company, but he perpetually prates of h s Coat of Arms. Pe. Prithee what Coat of Arm does the Brute give? Six Turpentine Pills gil , I warrant ve. and his Supporters are two Q. . Doffers, with those terrible Engines, two 5 ringes mounted. Ga. That's merry enough. No, he gives Three Hogs Or, in a Field Gules. Pe. A very proper Emblem, I faith, for fuch a Beaft; but by the Field one would take him to be a very bloody Person. Ga. Rather if you judge him by the Wine he drinks; for he makes no more of a Gallon of Claret, than a School-boy would do of fucking an Egg. Pe. Then the three golden Hogs show, that he squanders all the Money he can lay his Fingers on in swilling and sotting. Ga. You are much in the right on't. Pe. But to dismiss this Point of Heraldry, pray what Jointure will this mighty Blusterer settle upon his Spoule? Ga. Ne'er trouble your Head about that, he'll give her a most magnificent one, you need not question. Pe. How can that be, fince you tell me he has fpent all, and burnt out his Candle to the last Inch? Ga. Don't interrupt me then: He'll jointure her in a most- pray mind me, Sir - in a most substantial, full-grown thorough-paced -- POX, fo firmly fetled, that neither fbe nor the Heirs of her Body shall be able to cut off th' Entail, tho' they got an Ast of Parliament for't. Pe. Let me die if I wou'd not fooner marry my Daughter to a Small-coal Man, or a Hog-driver, than to fuch a rotten piece of Quality. Ga. And for my part I would much rather bestow mine upon a Red-beaded Welch Curate with four Marks a Year, and the Perquifites of a Bear and a Fiddle. How I pity the unfortunate

tortunate Creati re! There had been fome Comfore still, had the married a Man; but alas! the is thrown away coon the Leavings, the Drofs, the Refuse, the v hat shall I call it- the Skeleton of a Mail: Now, Peter, put your Hand to your Heart, Ind tell me fairly, had you feen this lamentable Sight, could you have forbore weeping? Pe. Why do ye alk me fuch a Question. when you fee the very Recital of this Story has drawn Tears from me? Good Heavens! that Parents should be so barbarous and unnatural, To void of common Humanity and Affection, as to faerifice an only Daughter, and one fo beauriful and amiable, fo innocent and fweet-condition'd to the loathsome Embraces of a filthy Monster, and all for the take of a lying Coar of Arms, and to make the poor thing a Lady. Ga. Your Complaint is not without Reason; for certainly 'tis the greatest Barbarity that can be committed; and yet your People of Condition (as they call themselves) make but a Fest of it; though one would think that it bigbly concern'd those Gentlemen, that are born to the bigbest Posts of the Government, and are one Day to make Senators and Ministers of State, to take fome Care of their Health; for let them fay what they will to the contrary, the Body has a great Influence upon the Operations of the Soul. Now this execrable Difease undermines the whole Iabrick, and at long run does not leave a Man fo much Brain as would fill a Nut-shell. And thus it comes about that we fee fome noble Perfons fitting at the Helm, whose Intellectuals, as well as their Carcaffes, are in a woful Pickle. Pe. In my Opimon your great Men, whether Princes, or those of a Subordinate Rank, ought not only to have their

their Understandings clear and strong, and a bealthful Conftitution of Body but if it were possible should excel other Me in the Beauty and Gracefulness of their Persons as much as they do in Quality; for the Justice and Wisdom are the principal Ingredients in the Composition of a Prince, and chiefly recommend him to the Love of his People; yet there's for ething too to be faid for his Shape and Outfide. If he proves a morose and rigid Governour, the Deformity of his Body helps to make him still more odious to his Subjects; and if he is merciful and affable, his Vertues derive some Agreeableness from the Bearszy of the Place where they inhabit. Ga. I make no question on't. Pe. Don't we use to lament the Misfortune of those poor Women, whose Hufbands foon after they are marry'd to them, fall into Consumptions, or are troubled with Apoplettic Fits? Ga. Yes, and not without good Reafon. Pe Then tell me, what a Madness or Stupidity is it for a Man to bestow his Daughter voluntarily, and of his own Free-will, to a Fellow that is ten times worse than the most consumptive Wretch alive? Ga. No doubt on't, 'tis the higheft degree of Madness that can be. If a Nobleman has a Mind to have a fine Pack of Hounds, do ye think he'd bring a mangy scoundril Cur to a well-bred Birch? Pe, No; he would fooner fend from one end of his County to the other, that he might not be plagu'd with a Litter of Mungrils. Ga. And if my Lord should take a fancy to have a noble Stud of Horses, can you imagine he'd suffer a heavy, difeafed, rafcally Dray-borfe to cover his fine Barbary Mare? Pe. So far from that, that he'd hang up half a fcore Grooms, rather than he'd endure to have a difeafed Horse come within

338

within his Stabl : for fear of giving the Infection to the reft. Ga. At 1 yet this dicreet and noble Peer does not care a F uthing who marries his Daughter and begets her C ildien, tho' they are not only to fucceed him in t s Eftate, but may arrive at one time or other to have the chief management of State-Affairs. Fn. Even that moving Clod of Earth a Country Farn r wont let every pitiful Bull that comes pext to hand gallant his Com, nor every forry Tit debauch his Mare, nor every lean-gutted Boar make love to his Som; tho' the highest Preferment an Ox can arrive to in this World is to drudge at a Plough, and a Horfe's fortune is to draw a Coach or Cort, and a Hog's deftiny concludes in furnishing Belly-timber for the Kitchin, Chines and Spare-ribs against Christmas, and Gammons to keep Eafter in Countenance. Ga. To fee now how perverfly Mankind judges of things! If a poor ordinary Fellow should in his Liquor happen to force a Kils from a linbleman's Daughter, they'd perfecute him fo furioully, that the poor Offender must be forced, in his own defence, to fly his Country. Pe. No queftion but that wou'd be the end on't. Ga. And vet these wise and honourable Persons freely, and of their own accord, without the least Necessity or Compulsion, make no scruple to condemn a Daughter for term of life to the Bed of a leud profligate Rakebell, fo he be but a Rakebell of Quality; in which respect they don't only trefpals against the real interest of their own Family, but likewife against that of the Publick. Pe. If a Fellow that halts a little, or (to put the Cafe as bad as can be) falks it along upon a wooden Leg, like the Crane of limping Memory in the Park; shou'd have the Impudence to court a young

Girl, how would the Women mocl and jear at him. tho' he is an able and found Ma 1 in the Critical Part? At the fame time, tho' a Man has been flux'd never fo often, it is no it mediment to his Marriage. Ga, If a Coachman or Groom chance to run away with a Gentleman's Daughter, there is prefently fuch a Rout and Hubbub all the Country over, as if the French were landing a Lord! cries one, what pity 'tis that fo young a Creature should be rain'd; and Lord! cries another, what Death is bad enough for the Rafkal. that feduced her? altho' this Rafkal, bating the meaness of his outside, is as vigorous as the best Lord of them all with the help of his Jellies; and his Wife is like to find him a comfortable Performer; whereas this poor young Lady, we have been talking of, must do Penance all her Life with a walking Carcafs. Thus too, if an Heirefs happens to bestow her felf upon a Parfon, how main Felts and Proverbs does the Neighbourhood pelt her with? When Death puts an end to the Parson's Life, what becomes of the Parson's Wife? However the enjoys her felf well enough while her Husband lives, which is some farisfaction. But the Heroine of our Tragedy cannot expect one easy moment with her Knight in his Life-time, and when dead, the Infection he bequeaths to her, will baunt her worse than a Ghost. Pe. 'Tis even fo. Your Pirates that furprize Women by ftealth, and Soldiers that take them as Plunder in War, never treat them half fo cruelly as this poor Girl has been treated by her Parents, and yet the Magiffrate never calls them to an account for it. Ga. How should a Physician cure a. Mad man, if he himself has a spice of the same Distemper? Pe. But tis the greatest wonder in the world to me, that Princes

Princes who are lo nearly and visibly interessed in the Welfare c their People, shou'd make no which is their Health, which is the greatest Bleffing they can enjoy on this fide Heaven. The Difeale we have been discourfing of all this while, has t avelled as it were with a Pafthrough the better part of the Globe, and yet thefe worthy Vicegerents of Heaven fleep as beartily in their Thrones, as if it were not worth their while to take notice of it. Ga. Hark ye, Friend Peter, have a care what you fay of Princes : When you talk upon fo nice a Subject, keep your Tongue in a sheath, or it may cut your Throat. Lend me your ear, to whispera word or two to you- Pe. I am beartily forry for't, but I am afraid 'twill be fo as you fay to the end of the Chapter. Ga. But to purfue our point. How many Ills do you think are occasioned by nasty Wines of the Vintner's dashing and brewing? Pe. Why? If you'll take the Doctor's word for it. one balf of the Difeafes that carry off fo many thousands every week. Ga. And do the Magifrates take no notice of this neither? Pe. Poor Men! they are wbolly taken up in gathering the King's Customs and Excise. There they are as watchful as Dragons, but mind nothing elfe. Ga. If a Woman knows a Man is infected, and for all that will marry him, she must take what he is pleafed to give her for her pains, but can blame no body elfe. Although if it were my fortune to fit at the belm, I should take care to banish them both from civil Society. But if it was a Woman's bard fate to marry a Fe llow that pretended to be well and bealthful, but was over-run with this Difease, were I Judge of the Prerogative-Court, I should make no scruple, to diffolve the Knot.

Knot, the' they had been folemnly married in all the Churches in London. Pe. By v hat pretence I wonder? For when Marriage iso ice legally contracted, no human Power you know can dilonmel it. Ga. And do you call that a legal Marriage which is built upon fuch borrie Villainy and Treachery? The Civilians will tell you that a Contract is not valid, when a Slave palms himfelf upon a young Girl for a Freeman, and under that tham marries her. Now the abovemention'd Knight, to whom our poor Lady is facrific'd, is a Slave, a most abandon'd Slave to that imperious Diftemper the Pox; and his Slavery is so much the more insupportable, in respect he must wear her Livery all the days of his Life, without any prospect of a Redemption. Pc. I protest you have flagger'd me. There is some colour in what you fay, but proceed. Ga. In the next place, Marriage can only be celebrated between two Persons that are wing; but in this case the Woman marries one, who in the literal Senfe of Love is perfectly dead. Pe. Ha! you have Arguments at will I fee; however I suppose you wou'd give your leave that the Difeafed should marry the Difeafed. according to the righteous Proverb of Covent-Garden, Clap that Clap can, Ga. Why, truly if I were Judge of the Court, or fome fuch great Perfon, perhaps for the publick benefit I might fuffer them to marry; but fo foon as the Ceremony was over, I wou'd take care to put out one Fire with another, and that a Faggot shou'd finish what the other Difense had begun. Pe. Ay, but this wou'd be to act like a Tyrant, and not like a Prince. Ga. Why wou'd you call that Physician a Tyrant .nat lops off a Finger or two, or it may be burns part of the Body, to fave the whole? For my part

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part I don't it ink it Cruelty, but the highest AST of Pity that c in be exerted, and it were to be wifbed that this Courfe had been taken when this Distemper first appeared in the World, for then the publick Welfare of Mankind had been confulted at the I xpence of a few Sufferers. Nay. the French History prefents us with an Inftance of this Nature. Pe. But after all-it wou'd be the gentler way to geld, or part them afunder. Gr. And what wou'd you have done to the Women, pray? Pe. You know Haly affords a certain Invention, call'd a Padlock. Ga. That is fomething indeed, for by this means we shou'd be fure to have no Branches from fo bleffed a Stock; come. I will own your Method to be the gentler of the two, provided you'll in Compliment own that mine is the fafer. Even those that are caftrated have an itching defire upon them, neither is this Infection propagated by one way only but a thoufand; a bare kift or touch may do it, nay, it may be got by discoursing or drinking with the Pari, infelled. Besides, we find that an unaccountable Spirit of doing Mischief is peculiar to this Diseafe; for those that have it take a delight to propagate the Contagion, tho' it does them no good. Now, if you talk of parting them afunder, they may fcamper to other Places, and play the Devil where they are not known; but I hope you'll grant me there can be no danger from the Dead. Pe. Tis certain yours is the lafer way of proceeding; but still I much question whether it can be reconciled to that Gentlenel's prefcrib'd us by the Gospel. Ga. Pray tell me then whether there's more danger from common Thieves, or such People we have been talking of. Pe. I im. needs confess that Money is not to be put in the iame

fame Balance with Health. Ga. As d yet we Chri-Aigns, forfooth trufs up a fore of House breakers and Felons every Seffions , neither coes the World as cenforious as it is, call this Cru ley, but Fuffice and Mercy to the Nation in gene al. Pe. Well. but in that case the Party that did the Injury, is fairly banged out of the way. Ga. And are the others then fuch mighty Benefactors to the Pubick? Let us for once suppose that some may get Diftemper by no Fault of their own, tho under Favour I believe that not one in ten thoufand, but purchased it at the Price of his own Wickedness; yet the Lawyers will tell you that 'tis lawful to dispatch the Innocent, if the common Safety of the Republick requires it. For this Reason the Grecians after the Destruction of Troy put Aftyanax, Heltor's Son to the Sword. left he might live to begin the War afresb. Nay. fome Casuists will not frick to tell you, that after you have cut a Tyrant's Throat, 'tis no Sin to Lill his innocent Children. To carry on this point yet farther, we fine People, that call our felves Christians, are perpetually at War with one another, tho' we know before-hand that the greatest thare of the Calamities, occasion'd by War, must light upon those poor Men that least deserve them. The fame thing happens in your Reprifals, or Letters of Mart, as they call them. The Party that did the Wrong is as fafe as a Knave in the Admiralty, or Excise-Office; but the poor Merchant, who is fo far from being Criminal, that perhaps he never beard a Syllable of the Matter in his Life, is fairly plunder'd and stripp'd of all. Now if we have recourse to fuch bitter Remedies in things, at are not of the last Consequence, I defire to be

inform'd what course ought to be taken in an Affair which so bigbly concernsus? Pe. Nay, I must

knock under the Table. Your Arguments are foo mighty for me o cope with. Ga. Take this with you too. So foor as the Plague breaks out in Italy, great care is tak en to fout up the Infected House, and the Nurses that look after the Sick, are forbidden to appear abroad. Some Sots call this barbarous Ufage, whereas 'tis the greatest Humanizy that can be thewn; for by this prudent Care the Peltilence fweeps off fome half a dozen Folks and then you hear no more of it; now, can any thing flew more Humanity, than to fave the Lives of many thousands at so cheap a rate. Others will rail at the Italians as a brutal inhofpitable. People, because when there's but a bare Report of a Plague, they won't fuffer a Stranger to come within their Cities in the Evening, but force him to lye all Night in the open Fields. Now, for my part I look upon it to be an Act of Piety, to procure a publick Advantage at so easy a Price, as the incommoding of a few Pericas. Some Coxcombs in the World take themselves to be very front and complaifant, because they dare make a Vifit to a Man who is fick of the Playue, tho' they have no manner of Business with him; fo when they come bome, they very fairly give the Infection to their Wives and Children, and, in thort, to the whole Family. Nothing can be more flupid than this Fool-bardinefs, more unreasonable than this Complaifance? To bring the dearest Perfons one has in the World in danger of their Lives merely for the take of a foolifb. Compliment or fo; yet, after all there's less to be apprehended from the Plague than from the Neapolitan Disease: The former seldom meddles with the Old, and sometimes passes by its next Neighcurs at least, this may be faid for it, that it either quickly dispatches a Man out of his Pain, or re-

ftores him to his Health much I under than he was before: whereas the latter i nothing but a perpetual Death, or, to fpeak more properly, a perpetual Burying. They are cover'd from Head to Foot with Plaisters and Calaplasms, with Salves and Unquents, and a thouland other Medicaments too nauleous to be mention'd out of an Hospital. Pe. What you say is so true, that with everence ro our Betters be it spoken, the same Care at least ought to be taken to prevent lo fatal an Evil, as they take to prevent the fpreading of the Leprofy; or if this should be thought too much, no Man ought to let another fbave him. but to be his own Tonfor, and to trim himfelf by his own Looking-glass. Ga. But what will you fay now if both Tonfor and Gentlemen agree to that their Mouths? Pe. 'Tis to no purpofe; the Infection may come out at their Noffrils. Ga. Well, but there's a Remedy to be had for that inconvenience. Pe.I long to be informed. Ga. They may borrow a Device from your Alchymilts, and wear a Malk which shall afford them Light thro' two little Glass-windows for the Eyes, and a breathing place for their Mouth and Nostrile, through a Horn which reaches from their lawbones down to their Back. Pe. Why that contrivance wou'd do, as you fay, if there was no danger in the touch of their Fingers, Linen, Comb. and Sciffars. Ga. I find then the best way will be to let ones Beard grow down to his knees. Pe. That's my opinion, and then let us have an All of Farliament that the same Man shall not be Barber and Chirurgeon too. Ga. But that will be the ready way to starve the Barbers. Pe. No mater let them drink lefs Wine, and leffen their Family-Charges, or elfe (for I have Compaffion for the poor Dogs) alk more for shaving. Ga. So he

be it with all my heart. Pe. Then let a Law be enacted, that e very Man be obliged to drink out of his own Glass, Ga. That Law I dare fwear will never go down in Old England. Pe. In the next place, let there be a Penalty impos'd for Two te lye in the fame Bed, except they are Man and Wife. Ga. Agreed. Pe, Then as for your Inns, let no Stranger fleep in the fame Sheers that any one has lain in before. Ga. What will you do the with Wales and Cumberland, and that most delicious Country beyond the Tweed, where they wash their Linen but twice a-year? Pe.Let thein employ more Laundreffes. And then let the Cufrom of faluting one another with a Kifs be totally abolished, its Antiquity and Universality, and all other pretences notwithstanding. Ga. How shall a Man behave himself in private Conversation? Pe. Let him have a care of coming too near the Person he talks to, and let him that listens thut his Lips. Ga. Why? you undo all the Coffeeboufes and Chocolate-boufes at one clap; befides, a Cart-load of Parchment wou'd not be sufficient to contain all these Punctilio's. Pe. But all this while you forget the poor Creature that occasion'd this Discourse. What Advice wou'd you give her now? Ga. To think of her Misfortune as little as the can, and make the best of a bad Market; to clap her hand before her Mouth whenever her Husband offers to kiss her; and lastly, when she goes to Bed to him, to put on a Head-piece. and a compleat Suit of Armour, Pe. And whither do you intend to steer your Course when you leave me? Ga. Strait to my Closet. Pe. What migbry Work is carrying on there, I befeech ye? Ga. They spoke to me to write an Epitlalaminm, but I defign to disappoint them, and write an Epitaph upon this occasion. The

## The Golden Ass: Or, The Wealthy Miler.

## COL. V.

of Living, who from a fordid Condition arrived to a prodigious Wealth. That fuch Estates generally come to a prodigal Son, who squanders away all that Money in Whoring and Drinking, which his penurious Father scrap'd together by Injustice and Oppression.

## JAMES, GILBERT.

Fa. MErcy on us! what an alteration is here?
Why where haft thou been, old Friend of mine, all this while, that thou art return'd so meager and Chap-fallen, as if thou had'ft found out the Mystery of living like Grashoppers upon dew? There are twenty Skeletons yonder at Chirurgson's Hall that look Fifty per Cent. better than thou doft. Thy Rump-bone has grated its way through thy Breeches, and, as the Fellow in Bartholomew-Fair faid, looks like the Ace of Spades. I dare engage, that were a Man to shake thee, thy Bones wou'd rattle in that wither'd Hide like three blew Beans in a blew Bladder. Gi. Those worthy Gentlemen the Poors tell us, that in the Regions below the Gbofts A a 4

Ghofts are glad to feed upon Leeks and Mallows, but I have been ten Months in a confounded Place, where even theie Dainties Were not to be had. Ja. In what part of the World, I wonder? Perhaps thou halt been flare'd and bastinado'a into this fine Shape at Algiers, or got it by tugging and fwearing in a Gally. Gi. No, you are miftaken. I have been all this while in his moft Christian Majesty's most Pagan Territories; and if you'll have me particular to the Place, at Bourdeaux. Ja But how I wonder came it about, that you ran the risk of flarving in a City fo rich, and provided with every thing? Gi. Tis even so as I tell you. Ja. Prethee what might be the occasion of it? Was the Ready all gone, and your Pockets quite founder'd? Mi. No I faith I can't pretend that I wanted either Money or Friends. Ja. For my part I am not able to unriddle this Mystery, but explain it if you please. Ga You must know that some Business in the way of Trade led me to this City, fince the Conclusion of the late Peace, and I both lodg'd and dieted with a famous Merchant Monfieur le Maigre. Ja. That rich old Fellow that has purchased so many Lordships, and had the fleecing of fo many young Spendsbrifts in his time? Gi. The same; but the most penurious, fordid Hunks that ever cheated the Gallows. Fa. 'Tis a Prodigy to me, that Men of Bulk and Substance, who are above the Apprehenfions of Poverty, should deny themselves the Pleasures, but much more the Conveniences of Life. Gi I don't wonder at it; for 'tis by this fordid way of Living, that from little or nothing to begin the World with, they fcrape to much Wealth together. Ja. But why then should you choofe to pass so many Months with bim of all the Men in the World, when you knew his

Character before-hand? Gi. There was an Account of a long standing to be reade up between us; and befides I had a great Fancy, how it came into my Head I don't know, to fee the Management of his Family. Ja. Pray communicate your Observations to a Friend then, for you have fet my Curiofity on Tip-toe to know how it fared with you. Gi. With all my Heart, for 'tis no little Pleasure to run over the Hardibips one has fuftained. Ja. I am confident the Relation will be very diverting to me. Gi. To crown my Miseries, Providence so order'd it, that the Wind fat full North for three whole Months; only this I must tell you, tho' I am not Philosopher enough to ailign the Reason for't, that it never beld in that Quarter above eight Days together. Fa. Why then did you tell me it kept there three whole Months? Gi. Upon the eighth Day, as if by Agreement, it thifted its Station. where it continued for fome feven or eight Hours, and then veer'd to the old Point again. Fa. So flender, and I was going to fay to transparent, a Body as yours wanted a good lufty Fire to keep it from flarving. Gi. A plague on't, there was no want of Fire, if we had had but Wood. enough; but our most worthy Landlord, old Scrape-all, to fave all the Expences possible in Firing, order'd his Servant's to fteal old Roots and Stumps of Trees, which none elfe thought worth the while to grub up but bimfelf, and had them brought home privately in the Night. Of these precious Stumps, not a quarter dried enough, our Fire was made; which, to do it Justice, finoaked plentifully, but never flamed out : So that to it did not warm us, we could not fay there was no Fire, and that was all our Landlord sim'd at. One of these Fires would last us a robola

whole Day, so ob finately did these perverse knotty Logs hold it out. Ja. Why this was a curfed Place for a Man o pass his Winter in. Gi. Twas fo, and yet 'twas a thousand times worse to fray a Summer there. Fa. How could that be, I wonder? Gi. Because the House was so damnably plant'd with Fleas, and Bugs, and Gnats, that there was no reling for them in the Day-time. nor no fleeping in the Night. Ja. What a wretched Wealth was here? Gi. Few Men. I muit own, were wealthier than our Mafter in this fort of Cattle. Ja. Surely you had no Women in the Family, or elfe they were heathenish, lazy Sluts. Gi. The Females were mew'd up in an Apartment by themselves, and seldom came among the Men; fo they did none of those Services which properly belong to that Sex in other Families. Ta. But how could the Mafter of the House endure all this Filth and Nastiness? Pshaw! he was us'd to it from his Cradle, and minded nothing in the World but scraping of Riches. He lov'd to be any where but at bome, and traded in every thing you can think of; for Rourdeaux you know is a Town of great Commerce and Bufinefs. The famous Painter, whose Name is now out of my Head, thought the Day lost wherein he did not employ his Pencil; and our Landlord look'd upon himself as undone, if one fingle Day pass'd over his Head without fome Profit or Advantage; and if fuch a Difafter happen'd to him, he did not fail to make it out one way or other at bonne. Ja. Why, what was his Merbod? Gi. He had a Ciftern of Water in his Court-yard, as most of the People of that City have, out of which he drew fo many Buckets at cold Adam, and flung them into his Hogsheads; this was a most certain Profit to him. Ja. I fuppole

pole the Wine was fornewhat of the frongeft then, and wanted this Humiliation, Gi. Far from that, it was as dead as a Door-hail, for he never bought any Wine but what was decay'd to his Hand, to have it at an easier Rate; and that he might not lofe a drop of this Gut-griping Stuff, he would jumble and tumble ye the Grounds of at least ten Tears standing, and set them a fermenting together, that it might pals for New Wine upon the Lee : for, as I told you before, he would not have loft the least pint-full of Grounds to fave his Grand-father's Soul. Ja. If the Doctor's Word may be taken, this fort of Wine never fails to reward a Man with the Stone at long run. Gi. They are certainly in the right on't; and in the most bealthful Years two or three at least of the Family had their Heels tript up with this Distemper. But what was this to Monfieur le Maigre? He never troubled his Head about the Bufiness, nor car'd a Farthing how many Burials went out of his House, not he I promise you. Ja. 'Tis strange, but what was the Reason? Gi. He made a Penny even of the Dead, and the Grave paid a Tribute to him. There was no Gain fo contemptible and bafe but what he would catch at as greedily as a Gudgeon at a Fly. Fa. Under favour this was downright Theft though. Gi. Your Merchants call it turning an bonest Penny, or christen it by the Name of good Husbandry. Ja. Well, but what fort of Liquor dia the old Huncks drink all this while? Gi. The very same Nectar almost that I told you of. Ja. And did he find no Harm, no Inconvenience by it? Gi. You know the old 1. overb. No Carrion will kill a Crow. Befides, he had a Body as hard as a Flint, and could have made a bearty Meal upon Hay, or chopt Straw.

Straw. Had he been in Nebuchadnezzar's Cafe. it had been no Funishment to have fent him to Grafs. The Prodigal Son in the Gofpel, when he roled the poor Swine, and fed upon Hulks. was a perfect Epicure to him. He had accufrom'd himfelf to this delicious Fare from his Infancy. But to return to our Subject : He look d upon this Dafbing and Brewing of his Wine to be a most certain Profit to him. How for I befeech you? Gi. You'll foon find it out by the Help of a very little Arithmetick. If you reckon his Wife, his Sons, his Daughter, his Son-in-Law, his Men-fervants and his Maidfervants, he had about thirty three Mouths to provide for in the Family. Now the more he corrected his Wine with Water, the less of it was drunk, and the longer it was a drawing off. So then if you compute a large Bucket of Water thrown in every Day of the Week, it will amount to no despicable Sum, let me tell you, at the Tear's End. Fa. Oh! fordid Raikal! I never heard of fuch a Monster before. Gi. This was not all, he made the fame Advantage by his Bread. Ja. More mysterious still; and how could that be? Gi. He would never buy you any Wheat but what was mufty, and fuch as the meanest Porter in the City would fcorn to buy for his own eating. Now in the first place here was a present gain, because he bought it so much cheaper; and then he had a never-failing Trick to cure the Mustiness. Ja. I long to hear what it was. Gi. There is a fort of Chalk, if you have observ'd it, not altogether unlike to Corn, which you may fee Horfes are delighted with, when they gnam it out of the Walls, and drink me e freely than usual of that Pond water, where this Chalk is to be found. He mixed one third part